Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). All these schemes except Area Development Schemes of DDP, DPAP and IWDP are being implemented in all the villages of Uttranchal including far flung areas of the State. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has been implemented in 200 most backward districts of the country including 150 districts of National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) and 50 districts of Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) have been subsumed into NREGA w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006. The NREGA would be extended in all the districts of the country within a period of five years. The districts namely, Tehri, Champvat and Chamoli of Uttaranchal are covered under NREGA.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has provided a financial assistance of Rs. 239.37 crores during the year 2005-06 for implementation of these schemes.

Rural Sanitation

2845. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural sanitation issue is still one of the hurdles for development of rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the amount allocated and spent for sanitation of rural areas during each of the last three years;

(c) whether it is fact that the attention given by the Union Government is not enough to solve the sanitation problems of rural people in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the effective steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The Total Sanitation Campaign Programme was launched from 1.4.1999. It follows a community led, people centred, demand driven approach. The allocation and amount spent for sanitation in rural areas during each of the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Release
2003-04	165.00	*205.00
2004-05	400.00	367.66
2005-06	700.00	657.48

*An amount of Rs. 40.00 crore additional allocation was made from the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

(c) to (e) Total Sanitation Campaign has been launched in 559 districts of the country to take up sanitation in a campaign mode with the aim to eliminate open defecation and provide all families living in the rural areas with toilet facilities in attached to their houses. Through IEC activities it is proposed to inculcate hygienic practices, bring about attitudinal change and improve the general quality of life in the rural areas. It is planned to cover all families by end of the 11th Five Year Plan.

Drought Prone Areas Programme

2846. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP);

(b) the funds allocated under this scheme during the last three years; State-wise; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to launch any new scheme for helping the farmers in the drought prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is being implemented on watershed basis with community involvement for drought proofing of an identified drought prone area of 74.59 million hectare spread in 972 blocks of 183 districts across 16 states. The objective of DPAP is to strengthen the natural resource base by taking activities of soil-moisture conservation, water resoruce development, afforestation, pasture development etc. The programme is implemented in project mode involving the treatment of a micro watershed of about 500 hectare at a cost norm of Rs. 6000/- per hectare with total project cost of Rs. 30 lakh. The project cost is shared in the ratio of 75:25 between the central and the state Government. The